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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS OF THE INCOME BILL.

The House Will Favor Reduction — The Funding Bill—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—The Joint Indian Committee—Serious Charges against the Court of Claims, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1870.

The Funding Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not report the funding bill until the tariff bill is disposed of. They will listen to no more arguments, having already devoted much time to the hearing of parties interested. Hon. Wm. T. Davis, in behalf of the Committee of Massachusetts banks, yesterday presented to the Committee a statement suggesting specific modifications of the bill, and to-day appeared before the Committee on Banks and Currency, and made an argument against the bank clauses. Mr. Davis claims that the plan of the measure is to require the banks to deposit four per cent. bonds alone as security for circulation, and asks that the phraseology be made so clear that the banks may be able to secure the three classes of bonds provided for in the bill. The Committee on Banks and Currency will, so far as the bank clauses are concerned, be likely to share with the Committee of Ways and Means, the management and direction of the bill when it comes before the House, and the opinions of many of the members composing it are believed to be adverse to its banking provisions. The Ways and Means had it up to-day for their first discussion. There was a good deal of general talk, but not much from which an idea could be gained of the way in which members will go when they come to vote on its provisions.

The Income Bill.

The income bill passed by the Senate yesterday means that the present rate shall be collected on all income this spring and next spring. The House will not agree to this, even if the Ways and Means Committee do, as a great majority of members hold to the idea of reduction of taxation at as early date as possible. The committee, in considering the tax bill, have agreed so far that it can be said they will agree on three per cent. income, with two thousand dollars exemption. Whether they will agree that this rate shall begin with this year is not known, but it is firmly believed that the House will do so, even if they do not, and in spite of the view which the Secretary of the Treasury holds in favor of continuing the five per cent. rate.

Death of a Treasury Clerk.

James H. Mellwaine, clerk in the Treasury Department, and son of Bishop Mellwaine, of Ohio, died here this morning of pneumonia, after a short illness.

The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

The Committee on Education and Labor appointed several days ago, and of which General Howard is chairman, met Mr. Wood before them this morning for the purpose of making arrangements for the investigation ordered into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard said he did not desire counsel, but would rest the matter entirely with the committee. Mr. Wood said he was ready to go on before the committee wished to have some discussion among themselves upon several of the points involved, and it was finally agreed that the examination of witnesses should begin next Monday.

Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.

The fifth or sixth attempt was made in the Senate to-day to pass a resolution for a joint committee on Indian affairs. Senator Davis, who has been a member of the Senate Indian Committee for many years, entered a solemn protest against it, and charged that the resolution meant nothing but fraud and treachery to the Indians in the future, and ruin and desolation for them. No vote was reached.

Serious Charges.

A charge has been current for some time in circulation here in a quiet way that cotton claimants from the South were getting their suits through the Court of Claims by the use of money in some way, and parties from Savannah say the charge is openly and persistently made down there that money has been paid to some of the Judges or Solicitors. The Court has deemed it wise to look into the matter, and to-day took the deposition of Mr. Mills, of Savannah, for use by the Government. He was on the stand for some time, and told of stories in circulation down there. He said he was interested in some of the largest claims, but has paid no money except as fees to his attorneys, and had no reason to suppose that any other persons had used money illegally. The investigation by Solicitor the Court will go further in the matter.

Testimony in the McFarland Case.

The McFarland trial in New York will be of interest to the country, some persons who will not appear in court. Vice President Colfax is one of these persons. A commissioner was sent over here about a month ago to get his testimony, and Mr. Potter, one of the New York representatives, was delegated to put him on record on it, and take his answers to a large number of questions written out and forwarded by the District Attorney of McFarland's counsel. It is understood that this course was pursued with reference to the fact that he was a non-dividuable, whom it was not practicable or advisable to put on the stand.

Removal of a Judge Asked for.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to-day gave a hearing to both sides in the matter of passing a law to get rid of Judge Purcell, of the Orphan's Court. He will be remembered as the man who was ducked by the citizens of Bladensburg last summer. Senator Hamlin appeared before the committee three thousand citizens asking for the change, Purcell handed in a petition in his own favor, signed by about four hundred and eighty persons, and closing with a modest request for a large increase of salary. The hearing in presenting the case of the citizens, informed the Committee that Purcell's character was such as to give an additional pang to death in the districts from the fact that widows and daughters are compelled to go to his court, where they are habitually insulted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Blue Mountain, Northampton county—Alfred D. Burley, vice H. Kemplen, resigned.

Dinsmore, Washington county—John M. Smith, vice J. Dinsmore, resigned.

Colebrook, Lebanon county—S. R. Robinson, vice Wm. Bogl, resigned.

Sassamonsets, Schuylkill county—G. W. Miller, vice J. W. Tobias, resigned.

Good Intent, Washington county—Isaac S. Blair, vice C. Blair, resigned.

Harleysville, Montgomery county—Daniel P. Moyer, vice J. P. Moyer, resigned.

Jeffersville, Montgomery county—Wm. P. Ellis, vice W. H. Rittenhouse, resigned.

Bridge Valley, Bucks county—Chris. Sharley, vice W. M. Harvey, resigned.

Dreweryville, Montgomery county—James Stephens, vice Thomas Curry, resigned.

California, Washington county—H. Lukens, vice A. W. Morgan, resigned.

Hamlin's Station, Washington county—Chas. Hanlon, vice S. C. Osburn, resigned.

Portersville, Butler county—Reuben Shaw, vice A. H. Aiken, removed.

DOINGS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had the funding bill under consideration, but came to no conclusion on the matter.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to recommend non-concurrence in Senate amendment to the deficiency bill, increasing the appropriation for the New York Postoffice from $600,000 to $800,000, and also non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment increasing the Boston appropriation from $200,000 to $500,000.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee today heard Gen. Hunter on the subject of the Texas-Continental Railroad Company. Also Mr. Gilbert, of New York, representing the Memphis and El Paso Company.

BEGINNING OF THE LEGAL TENDER CASE.

Mr. Beck, member of Congress from Kentucky, moved in the Supreme Court to-day for the reopening of the Hepburn-Griswold case, the leading legal tender case decided at the present term. The motion was taken under advisement. It is not decided that the case will be reopened under the decision of the Court in the term, unless it be requested by one of the Justices concurring, and it therefore depends upon such a contingency whether the case is reopened.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in Baltimore on the 20th inst.

LAID TO REST.

LAST SAD HONORS TO THE HERO.

Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Thomas at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., April 8.—The obsequies of Gen. Thomas took place to-day. The weather was fine, but the city wore a sombre aspect. Public and private buildings were draped in mourning; the streets were filled with people; all the morning martial men marched to and from the hall, muffled drums, taking their places in the line of the funeral cortege.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, General Sherman, the Congressional delegation, representatives of the army, governor and Legislature of the State, citizens and dignitaries of all ranks in life were present to testify the nation's sense of its irreparable loss.

St. Paul's Church, where the exercises took place, was draped in black and white, bordered with crape, and emblems of grief met the eye in every part of the edifice. Bishop Doane read the service, and Prof. Gay presided at the organ. The musical portion of the service consisted of the hymn "Brief is Life," and the solo, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."

The procession then formed in the following order, marching through the streets to the cemetery: Troops of the National Guard S. N. Y., and independent military organizations; escort composed of two companies of cavalry troops, four of the United States artillery, and two of general service infantry; officiating clergy; the body; pallbearers, Major Generals Meade, Howard, Schofield, Hooker, Granger, Newton, Hazen, and Brig. Gen. Mackay; the President of the United States, Secretary of War, General of the army, two bands of music; committee of the Senate of the United States; committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; the Governor of the State of New York and staff; Legislature of the State of New York; Judiciary of New York; committee representing the State of Indiana; the clergy; Secretary of the Army of the Cumberland; officers of the army, navy and marine corps; volunteers of the war; corporate authorities of the city of Albany; corporate authorities of Schenectady; corporate authorities of Troy; Pond of Gold; civic associations.

When the cemetery was reached the Episcopal commitment service was read by Bishop Doane, when the procession returned to the church and was dismissed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further Fighting in Spain—Riot Among French Iron Workers—The City of Boston—Card from Mr. Inman, &c., &c.

Military Review at Paris.

PARIS, April 8.—A grand military review was contemplated yesterday, but at a late hour it was postponed until to-day. To-day the streets are full of troops and people. The troops are now (2 P. M.) passing the Emperor, who, with his attendants, is stationed in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries.

The Erie Shareholders Beaten.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says as matters stand, the Erie shareholders are unlikely to secure their property or vindicate their principles. The only hope is that American confidence and feeling may assert themselves or it is too late.

Interesting Antiquarian Discovery.

PARIS, April 8.—Antiquarians are profoundly interested in the discovery of a great Roman amphitheater in excavations now going on at Mount St. Genevieve, in this city.

The Missing City of Brussels.

LONDON, April 8.—Underwriters ask twenty guineas premium on the City of Brussels. The steamer is believed to be safe, as she has plenty of coal vessel.

Banquet to the Chinese Embassy.

BERLIN, April 8.—Mr. Bancroft gave a grand banquet last evening to J. McLeary Brown and the Chinese Embassy.

The City of Boston—Card from Mr. Inman.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Inman publishes a communication in *Mitchell's Maritime Register*, in which he expresses disbelief that the City of Boston foundered in a gale. He says she and the City of Antwerp were twin boats, and they both encountered the same gale, the latter without damage or serious difficulty. All things considered, he thinks the Boston collided with one of the icebergs so numerous to the northeast of Cape Race, and sank when only five days out.

Reduction in Time.

It is said Bombay cotton, sent by way of the Suez Canal, has been received in Liverpool in India from Huddersfield as yarn in forty-five days. The time usually required by Cape of Good Hope is ninety days.

Riot Among Iron Workers.

PARIS, April 8.—A serious riot has broken out among the operatives of the Iron smelting furnaces at Fourchambault, near Nevers. The troops there have been compelled to barracks.

Fenians Sentenced.

DUBLIN, April 8.—Twenty alleged Fenians and Ribbonmen have been sentenced at the Connaught assizes to from three to six months imprisonment. The Judge said that the jail was not large enough to accommodate all the prisoners that had been sentenced at the assizes. The arrest of parties having arms in their possession has been commenced under the late Peace Preservation Act.

The Outbreak in Spain.

MADRID, April 8.—Fighting continues in the neighborhood of Bilbao between the rebels and the Government troops, aided by the volunteers. The rebels are burning bridges, ruining railroads, and destroying the telegraph wires. The Captain General is awaiting reinforcements from Valentia, Madrid and Saragossa.

Centralization of Power.

VIENNA, April 8.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath, has passed a resolution favoring the continuance of a strong central power.

The Civil Service.

LONDON, April 8.—Scott Russell, in a lecture at the Institute of Civil Engineers, argued the feasibility of and predicted the speedy commencement of work on a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and declared that, with the liberal employment of labor, the undertaking could be completed at an early date.

The Next Eclipse.

Elaborate preparations are being made in England for taking scientific observations of the next eclipse of the sun.

Sale of Promotions.

A commission has been appointed to investigate and draw up a report on the sale of promotions in the army.

House of Lords.

The House of Lords, after a brief session today, in which legal bills and other measures of routine business were considered, adjourned until the 26th inst.

Adjourned.

BERLIN, April 8.—The North German Parliament has adjourned.

Movements of the Chinese Embassy.

The Chinese Embassy is preparing to go to Brussels, where negotiations for treaty will be commenced. After visiting Brussels, the Embassy proceeds to Madrid, Lisbon and Florence, and return to China in July.

Espoz Y Mina.

PARIS, April 8.—It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon had a long fainting fit last evening after attending the review at the Palace in the Champs Elysees. After some hours of rest, Ilenles were nominally depressed by the report.

Spain Quiet.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from Spain to-day represent the country as quiet.

Montpensier Under Arrest.

Duke Montpensier was examined yesterday in regard to the late duel, and admitted that he shot Prince Henry. The Duke is under arrest at his house, and it is understood will be brought to trial as a civil, not criminal process.

Marine News.

SOUTH AMPTON, April 8.—The steamer Deutschland from New York has arrived.

Napoleon Attacked by Gout.

PARIS, Evening, April 8.—Official journals today report the Emperor had a slight attack of gout yesterday, which prevented him attending the review. He is now doing well, and the Emperor visited a public exhibition of horses to-day and appeared quite well.

The Plebiscitum.

The question of submitting the plebiscitum to the Chambers before it is voted by the people is not settled.

House of Commons.

LONDON, April 8.—The House of Commons continued the consideration of the Irish Land bill in Committee. Mr. Evangs, member for Carlow county, moved to strike out the clause granting one hundred pounds damages in a tenant-right case of ejectment.

The House after recess reassembled at 9 P. M., and went into consideration of local subjects. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. Moore, said the investigation into the charges of cruelty to Fenian prisoners was in progress. The House went into Committee of Supply, and a long discussion followed.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

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Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum declining at 52½ francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 8.—Consols for money 93¾; for account 93¾. American securities steady: '62s, 91; '65, 90¾; '67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 89¾; Erie shares, 19; Illinois Central 114; Great Western 29½; stocks steady.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Sales of cotton for the week 94,000 bales; export 15,000, speculation 17,000, stock 655,000 bales, American 274,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, American 26,000 quarters, stock afloat 315,000 bales. American 218,000. Market closed firm at the following prices: Middling Orleans 11½d. Manchester market firm.

Receipts of wheat for three days 22,500 quarters, American 17,000. California white wheat 9s 10d@9s 11d; red western No. 2 7s 10d; winter western 9s 4d@9s 5d. Flour 25s 6d for extra 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s.

Pork buoyant at 83s 6d. Beef 97s. Lard 68s. Cheese 75s 6d. Bacon 56s 6d and firm for Cumberland cut.

Tallow 45s. Linseed oil 23l 10s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 8.—Tallow firm at 45s. Spermoil 92s. Whale oil 38s. Linseed oil 28l. Rosin 5s. Turpentine dull. Linseed cake firm at 9l 18s. Linseed oil 23l 10s.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 8.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 85 centimes.

CONGRESS.

THE TARIFF BILL PROGRESSING.

Joint Committee on Indian Affairs—Bill Prescribing the Number of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 8, 1870.

SENATE.

The concurrent resolution for a joint committee on Indian Affairs was discussed until after eight o'clock this evening, when, as a mark of respect for the memory of General Thomas, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. PAINE introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and seventy-five members, and of such members as any State may be entitled to under the bill to, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain from the preliminary census report of 1870, the basis of representation and apportionment of each State. Referred.

MR. HOLMAN, into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the paragraph under consideration being that as to cotton and wool thread. The clause was adopted with Mr. Kasson's amendment offered yesterday.

The next paragraph was that taxing at 40 per cent. all other manufactures, yarn warps or warp yarn not wound upon spools. Mr. MAYNARD moved to add to the paragraph the words, "and on all suspender fixtures more than 50 cents per pound."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. SCHENCK, and rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at 5 cents per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* cotton shirts, drawers and other articles knit or woven on frames. Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend by adding the words:

Or on cotton of manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, &c., to be fit for cutting and making up.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out of the paragraph the words "3 cents per pound." Defeated.

The next paragraph was that taxing at 6 per cent. *ad valorem* lace of every description composed of cotton and flax, not prepared by bleaching, dyeing or printing, and by measurement to 35 per cent. Rejected.

To the next paragraph taxing laces shawls and lace goods at 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, no amendment was offered.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add a proviso that cotton webbing, galloons, &c., when made of cotton and used in the manufacturing of shoes, shall pay five cents per pound. Agreed to, 65 to 61.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to strike out the paragraph. Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to amend by making the tax on woods on the skin one-half the rates as on other woods. Discussion on the paragraph was continued by Messrs. Niblack, Kelley, Johnson, Covode and others. The paragraph was passed without amendment.

The next paragraph was that on blankets, knit goods, hats, yarn composed wholly or in part of wool, taxing them when valued at not over 40 cents per pound 20 cents; over 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents, 30 cents; over 60 cents and not exceeding 80 cents, 40 cents; and over 80 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound with 35 per cent. ad valorem. Amendments were offered, discussed and rejected. The Committee then rose, having disposed of thus far of less than eight pages of the bill, which consists of fifty pages.

OMNIBUS RAILROAD BILL.

VETO OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, April 7, 1870. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—Senate bill No. 1070, entitled "An act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, canals and the northwestern States by extending the aid and credit of certain corporations to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, and to their successors," has passed both houses of the Legislature, and now awaits my action. The words of the Constitution have already been quoted, and the 12th section of the act sets forth the purpose of the bill, viz: the sale of the main line, approved 16th May, 1857, declares:

"That the entire proceeds of the sale of said main line shall be paid to the sinking fund, and applied to the payment of the State debt." Surely it cannot be necessary to argue this question further. It is very clear that the framers of the Constitution intended that the whole of the proceeds of the public works should go into the sinking fund, and should be appropriated to no other purpose than the payment of the public debt; and the practice of the Legislature, from 1857 to the present, has conformed to these constitutional requirements. Less than the same words, no artfully drawn phrases, and no subtle distinctions, contradicted or misapplied rules of interpretation, can explain away these plain constitutional restrictions on the power of the Legislature. Nor can the influence of them, to bankrupt the treasury of the State through means prohibited by the fundamental law of the land.

Having thus demonstrated the unconstitutionality of the proposed law I might well be spared the discussion of its expediency.

It is possible, however, that different views may be entertained as to the legal question involved. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to submit the following propositions as conclusively establishing the inexpediency of this legislation:

First, By the terms of the act the State is to exchange six millions of bonds ($6,000,000 secured by a mortgage upon a road worth many times that amount, for six millions ($6,000,000) of bonds to be issued by a company as yet unorganized, and whose road is not yet commenced.

Second, The contract of guaranty required by the bill is illusory, for it is uncertain who is to execute it, and if entered into by responsible parties it binds them to nothing except the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the principal of the bonds when they may have matured.

Third, The interest upon the six millions ($6,000,000) bonds to be surrendered is payable, in installments, in Philadelphia, in gold, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon each of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These bonds are a part of the proceeds of the sale of the main line of the public works, sold in 1857, and the $5,000,000 are bonds substituted for a like amount of bonds which were a part of the sale of other portions of the public works, transferred subsequent to 1857. The whole $6,500,000 therefore, are proceeds of the sales of public improvements forever pledged to the sinking fund and the bill under consideration, if approved, will take this amount from the sinking fund and distribute it among the four railroad companies named in the bill, in the proportions therein recited.

In the consideration of this most important subject two questions naturally arise:

First, Has the Legislature the constitutional power to pass the law? and

Second, If the power exists, is it expedient to exercise it?

If the first question be answered in the negative, the bill should not be approved. If in the affirmative, then the question assumes a grave importance. What then are the written constitutional checks upon the power upon the subject? The latter clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Pennsylvania Constitution declares that:

"No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation."

The eighth section of the eleventh article is as follows:

"No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

The proposed act is not an appropriation bill within the meaning of the clause, but embraces one of the fundamental law. Every one familiar with legislation knows the objects for which these words were adopted and why the State had been cursed with omnibus legislation, enacted by what in common legislative parlance was known as the system of log-rolling. Measures which alone could not stand upon their own merits, which often had no merits on which to stand, were fastened together and passed by ingenious combinations of local interests, the most incongruous, and sometimes iniquitous provisions were forced through by combination. Essentially diverse, conflicting, and even rival and hostile interests and parties, in order to secure upon nothing else, were thus induced to unite in a common robbery of the treasury of the State. This evil became in time so intolerable that the people were driven to the necessity to protect themselves against it; and they did so, by those plain constitutional prohibitions. The people were not content with forbidding it, and wrote it in their constitution, that "no bill should be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject," and that "no law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation."

It is contended, and with some show of plausibility, that the bill under consideration embraces but the one subject of loans, and that this, and this alone, is expressed in the title, and that the clause has been complied with. To extend the charter of more than one corporation, it is contended, does not apply to the case of granting grave questions of constitutional law, where different rules of construction must prevail, and that the framers of the act had the provisions of this act are in manifest violation of the letter, spirit, and intent of these plain constitutional provisions. In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Cluggage, Chief Justice Gibson, in delivering the unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court, said:

"A construction is not to receive a technical interpretation like a statute in a penal court or statute. *It is to be interpreted so as to carry out the great principles of government, not to defeat them.*"

Apply this authoritative, sensible and well established principle of constitutional construction to the case in hand. The Constitution declares, in substance, and only legislation and log rolling enactments shall cease, and in the words, "no law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation," and no bill shall be passed containing more than one subject," The bill returned includes four different railroad companies, a private corporation, and nine others as guarantors, and by a liberal construction assumed to be embraced in the one subject. By this omnibus system the proposed act combines the interests, local rivalries and cupidity of two counties, the whole State, from the Delaware to the Lakes, and from the Susquehanna to the Ohio line, in several corporations, it is true, are not, technically, embraced by this law, but are all incorporated by other bills, with the manifest intent to be followed by this act, which artfully combines the local interests of all these other beneficiary companies, breathes into them the breath of life, brings to their support the public moneys, and secures the very identical ends forbidden by the Constitution. When this act was in progress, The House went into Committee of Supply, and a long discussion followed.

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Paris Bourse.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

OPENING OF CASE FOR DEFENSE.

Speech of Mr. Spencer—An Intercepted Letter of Richardson.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The interest of the public in the McFarland case deepens as the case progresses, and to-day the court room was filled to repletion with attentive spectators. The stairs and corridors were rendered almost impassable by disappointed applicants for admission, and in the space in front of the building were to be seen groups earnestly discussing the case and speculating as to its probable result. Upon the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Spencer rose to open the case for the defense. He said he was about to address the jury and the world a story of no humble birth and a struggling life and of a lifetime, and of a lifetime and a child rudely sent into eternity by the avenging bullet of an outraged father and husband. It then severely criticised the District Attorney for calling to his aid the most able counsel in the country, and his action in doing so showed the absolute weakness of the case. He told the jury to beware lest they went into eternity before his time a man who, in a moment of irresistible passion, killed the destroyer of his home and happiness. The paper upon which McFarland wrote when standing at the desk would prove that the prisoner was then in a sane condition of mind. Counsel then alluded to the cases of Cole and Huntington, and contended that men apparently sane, in a moment of supreme excitement, were liable to yield to an uncontrollable impulse, for which they were not responsible. At the time Richardson was murdered by McFarland, he (McFarland) was not responsible for his actions, either in the eyes of God or by the laws of man. Counsel then reviewed the whole history of the prisoner from boyhood to the present time, including all incidents connected with his married life. Richardson's entrance on the scene, and the circumstances of the intercourse between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson, claiming that the defense would be able to prove satisfactorily that it was an adulterous connection. He stigmatized Richardson as a conspirator, a panderer and a procurress, who commenced the work of rendering Mrs. McFarland discarded by her husband and family, and upreviewed visitors called for interviews with her. Richardson, he said, was a man of irregular habits, he was very fond of home comforts, and was a lover of his children.

Cross examined—Was about eighteen months old when he (witness) was married; was not present at the wedding; was married at Jersey City; was a brother of Samuel Sinclair, who connected the latter with the Tribune; was in the U. S. Navy during the war; was discharged from the navy; went to Jersey and delivered a letter to him; remembered saying to Mrs. McFarland that Richardson had been there and been left on his desk and was directed to Mrs. McFarland; had not seen Richardson write; could not say if I think this is the letter; I have seen Richardson write; have seen letters addressed by him to Mrs. Richardson's; I should judge the letter was written by a man; I think it is; I broke the letter and turned away; I think he spoke of Richardson's wife; I know the handwriting of Mrs. McFarland; I have seen letters addressed by her; believe this is Mrs. Samuel Sinclair's writing; the letter is marked "Private;" I know the handwriting of Mrs. McFarland (was marked "B"); I saw the letter; I read it; I believe this is the letter; Mrs. Sinclair's writing is letter marked "Ex. C;" I have seen Mrs. Sinclair write; I believe the other letter is Mrs. Sinclair's was marked "D" two letters were identified by witness; Richardson left New York in the town November 25, 1869, my connection with him ceased; I saw him in Jersey City; I saw Daniel McFarland used to frequently come to see Richardson; I was present when Daniel McFarland called on Richardson; I was present when Daniel McFarland called on Richardson about four years ago; I have been acquainted with Mrs. McFarland since 1865; I have been acquainted with Richardson and McFarland in 1865 on the premises at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets; Richardson was talking with my brother, Joseph Richardson, and McFarland heard him; I was present when Richardson left my brother and McFarland went to Richardson; I was present when Richardson left my brother and McFarland went to Richardson; I was present when Richardson left my brother and McFarland went to Richardson

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

THE Spanish reports that General JORDAN has fled from Cuba and the revolution is crushed, we decidedly doubt. Similar reports have before been circulated, and we have observed that they preceded the news of heavy reverses by the Spaniards. Taking precedents for a guide, we might safely conclude that JORDAN has not only not fled the island, but that he has recently thrashed the Spaniards. If it should turn out that the rumor is based on truth, it will be about the first time that Spanish reports have not proved false.

NOTHING short of the abandonment of protection and the destruction of our manufactures will suit the free traders of New York. The ship owners of that city have held a meeting and petitioned Congress protesting against the LYNCH bill providing for partial subsidies, which they declare "can only be injurious to the general shipping interest of America, by increasing the ruinous competition;" that if subsidies be granted, "justice requires that such subsidies should be equitably apportioned among all American vessels without distinction." This is, of course, impracticable. But the free trade papers go further and say that while partial subsidies would be "robbery to the mass," general subsidies would be "robbery of the people at large to enrich them as a class." Is there no satisfying them?

THE legislature of this State has pursued a course that we fear will not only lead to confusion, but be the source of much litigation. The publication of the bills before the respective houses was simply an exhibit of a title, that in many instances is very far from acquainting the public with the substance of the body of the act. As an instance, an act entitled "an act to encourage the manufacturing interests" empowers the laying of certain railroad tracks over certain streets in Philadelphia. The requirement that an act should contain but one subject matter amounts to nothing, where the community at large may be entirely misled in this way. More than this, we can see no good reason for it if founded in honesty. We can see a reason if the intent was to force a measure that it known to the people would have been contested. We do not assert such was the fact with regard to the bill quoted, but the practice itself is not honest, and should be universally condemned.

THE action of the United States Senate providing for collecting the Income Tax during the year 1870 is in accordance with the known views of a majority of that body. From the House, however, we look for a different action. If the deliberate and earnest sentiment of the country is permitted to go for anything, the Income Tax will be swept out of existence without any loss of time. Could Congress take a recess and Representatives go among the people for a brief season, new light of duty would be obtained. The inaction and mistakes of Congress are creating a strong feeling all over the country, which will find an expression in tones which Congress cannot shut out of their ears. The people are coming to have an infinite disgust for the lack of appreciation and earnestness on the part of Congress in dealing with the problem of finances and taxation—a feeling not at all mitigated by the action of the Senate on the Income Tax. The House should promptly disagree to it, and decree the termination of the odious and unequal tax.

FOUR *fauteuils* or chairs have been for some time vacant in the French Academy. A dispatch in our yesterday's issue stated that two of these vacancies had been filled by the election of EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES JANIN. One of the prominent candidates for a place among the Immortal Forty is M. JULES SIMON, of whose speech on the subject of negro suffrage we gave some account two or three days ago. Awhile since the Empress decidedly expressed the opinion that the doors of the Academy ought to be opened to women of the transcendent merit of Madame GEORGES SAND. The desire of Her Majesty in this matter is not likely to be realized. The great novelist is said to fully return the imperial admiration—and in a romance by her at present appearing in the *Revue des deux Mondes* certain passages have called forth many comments in Paris, as the authoress has evidently sought to describe the Empress EUGENIE in the character of a young and beautiful Spanish lady, CARMEN D'ORTOLA, who becomes a Queen and fancies that she is called to play the same part as MARIE ANTOINETTE, her favorite heroine.

THE coming census will be the most important as well as the most difficult of any yet taken since the formation of the Government, and will require the greatest care to approximate towards accuracy, in view of the important bearing it will have on our national credit. With an immense debt, at home and abroad, represented by bonds of various kinds, our resources will be scanned with the closest scrutiny; nor will we have the light of previous statistics to guide us in making up the average percentages of increase, the startling events that have occurred during the present decade, having nearly, if not entirely obliterated all former landmarks in arriving at our estimates. How has the shock of war affected our population, wealth, and productive energies? Are we as prosperous and progressive as in former years, and if more so, to what extent? are questions of vast moment to the political economist and to the American people, as well as to all civilized nations abroad. It is to be hoped that the questions having a bearing upon these points will be well put and carefully answered. A faithful exhibit at this juncture will enable the capitalist of Europe to grasp our securities with a firmer hand than ever, and prove an inestimable boon to the Government which cannot be measured by millions.

GOVERNOR GEARY, in vetoing the "Omnibus Bill," sometimes called the "Development Bill," assigned as one reason that it embraced more than one subject, and therefore was unconstitutional. This of itself, if well taken, would be fatal. We have looked for a veto on this Bill, on the ground that it changed the security and perhaps endangered the Sinking Fund, and it is probable that the Governor took some such view of the subject. Whether or not the security held by the State would be impaired and the Sinking Fund endangered by the proposed exchange, is a question about which reasonable persons might differ. For our own part we have never doubted that the new Roads, whose construction would be insured, would afford ample security, and the State be the ultimate gainer in the development of its resources. The prudence which suggested doubts and held fast to the original indorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, is certainly to be respected. In the absence of Governor GEARY's veto message, we are left to infer that it was this motive that prompted him to withhold his approval of the "Omnibus Bill." The extensive regions of the State which saw in the Bill the prospective development of their varied elements of riches will doubtless be greatly disappointed at the action of the Governor; while on the other hand those who doubted the wisdom of the proposed exchange of securities will applaud it.

IN this country whenever a legislative body adjourns the public breathe freer. Eminently has this been the case in Pennsylvania of late years. Reasons not a few you will, the fact is indisputable. For the adjournment of the Legislature of this State, an event which took place on Thursday, our people are sincerely thankful. The reasons are various. It was but natural that with nearly twenty-five hundred separate bills on the calendar, that there should be a lively apprehension that a vast amount of unwise and injurious legislation would be the result. More than one half of that number of bills passed both houses and by far the larger proportion will go upon the statute books. It cannot be otherwise than that almost as a general thing this vast amount of legislation should be without due deliberation. Properly considered very much of it would have been revised in many important respects or rejected altogether. Very many of these laws have been passed simply on their title being read, only a small number, and some of them personally interested perhaps, knowing what they contained. Such legislation is scandalous, and goes far to fix in the public mind the conviction that our Legislature is a nuisance which ought to be abated by a constitutional convention. It is impossible to say what laws have been passed. We only know that the proportion of a local and private character compared to those of a public character is very great. Upward of one hundred and thirty applicable to Pittsburgh and Allegheny county alone have been ground out. No man in his senses will pretend that a tenth part of this number should ever have been heard of at Harrisburg. How far public sentiment has been responded to in this amount of legislation affecting us here, more especially what has been done to satisfy the reasonable demands for substituting for the enormous perquisites proper salaries in connection with some of our local offices, and to what extent in this particular our representatives deserve the approval of their constituents, is yet to be determined. Our system should be altered so as to lodge with local tribunals the power to take care of our domestic affairs. So great and furious was the rush for local and private legislation that, scarcely any time was allowed for considering bills of a general and public character; so that the class of questions which should have been most patiently considered and the business which should have been most carefully matured received very little attention. We are glad to know that Gen. WHITE in his address as Speaker of the Senate drew the attention of that body to the absolute necessity of setting aside certain days when public business will be taken up and deliberated upon. But there can be no remedy but a revision of the State Constitution; and it is extremely to be regretted that the proposition looking to this step, which was before the Legislature from the first days of the session which has just closed, enlisted so little interest.

OUR WORN OUT MACHINERY.

The present Constitution of Pennsylvania was framed in 1838. It was, as it came from the Convention, a great improvement on that of 1790—notwithstanding in one important particular—the introduction of the "white" qualification of electors—it took a step in a backward direction. The instrument has been repeatedly amended, directly, by the people of the State in their sovereign capacity, in order to give increased protection to the rights of property, to secure the redemption of the existing debt of the State, to define and limit the purposes for which a public debt might be created, to enlarge the number of elective officers, to secure the exercises of the right of suffrage to citizens absent in the military service of the United States, and for some other purposes. It has been also indirectly amended by the Legislature in giving the assent of the Commonwealth to proposed amendments of the Constitution of the United States, in response to the demands of an educated and elevated public sentiment.

With some of the States quite in advance of general reformatory movements—some halting and lagging behind—others unwilling and in rebellion against all ideas of reform—the United States have in ten years made the progress of a century. Pennsylvania, moving forward in a course parallel with that of the sweeping advance and so near the line of the main movement as to be able to support it and help to keep it in its track, has, it must be admitted, made a steady and rapid independent progress. In 1838, our population was about 1,400,000; to-day it is not less than 3,600,000. Then we had no common schools worthy of the name; now they are nearly as good as the best. To-day we have more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union. In some of the products of agriculture we are the first. We produce 6-7 1-2 per cent. of the pig iron of the country. We furnish 80 per cent. in value of all of the coal consumed in the land. In petroleum and its products we are almost without competition. In manufactures no State in the Union can be put in comparison with ours. In solid wealth, if not entitled to the first place, who will challenge our claim to the second? Surely no reason for despondency as respects the future, will be found by any one who will compare the Pennsylvania of 1838, with the Pennsylvania of 1870. But with all our real progress, and with our many present and prospective advantages, ours is probably the worst governed State in the Union, in so far as a people may be said to be governed by the law-making power. Nine-tenths of the acts of Assembly passed at each session of the Legislature are of a private or special nature. Private rights are affected, privileges are granted. Corporations and monopolies created, marriage relations dissolved, charters altered and boroughs modified, and general laws are altered to accommodate the selfish interests of individuals, to include particular cases not within their spirit or meaning. Special road laws are enacted for one county or even township; special license laws for another county or township; special offices are created for particular localities which are unknown to the general laws. Incongruity and repugnancy are fast deforming our general system of laws, if, indeed, we can now be said to have any general system. Individual citizens and communities do not feel safe while the Pennsylvania Legislature continues in session. It is publicly charged in the newspapers and believed by most people that any bill, however meritorious, may be defeated by the use of money—that any bill, however wanting in merit, may be passed through the forms of legislation by the use of money—that offices are bought and sold—that, in short, the very atmosphere of the Capital of the State is pestilential, and honesty cannot live and thrive in it. These allegations may not be true to the extent charged; but it is certain that the public confidence has been entirely withdrawn from our State Legislature. Of the remedy for these deplorable evils we shall hereafter speak.

The judiciary of Pennsylvania is believed to be entirely free from corruption; and in respect to learning, ability and general fitness, our judges, without doubt, compare favorably with those of other States. But the judicial system is imperfect, and wanting in adaptation to the wants of the people. More than forty years ago the Supreme Court consisted of five judges. The number has not been increased, notwithstanding the immense increase in the number and magnitude of the cases which come before the Court. Litigation is protracted and public justice unduly delayed. The labors of the Supreme Court are greater than the Judges can perform. An addition of two or even four Judges would not sensibly relieve the Court, for in order to secure uniformity of decision the bench ought to be full, at the argument of each case, and at best there would be only a greater division of labor without much advancement of the business of the Court. The real difficulty is that too many causes are thrown on that tribunal for decision; and this difficulty can be met and obviated only by creating an intermediate Appellate Court between the Supreme and lower Courts with powers of final decision within certain prescribed limits as respects the value of property in controversy. The calenders of the Courts of Quarter Sessions are loaded down in many districts with trifling criminal charges which could be as well or better tried before a Recorder or Police Magistrate with a jury. At present the same judge may on the same day preside at the trial of one man who sells a glass of liquor without license, and of another who is charged with murder. The next day he may be found trying an ejectment or hearing a bill in equity. The next deciding a road case, or granting a divorce. The next listening to the reading of affidavits in a contested election case, or appointing a guardian for a minor. Our present judicial system seems to be founded on the assumption of a versatility of human taste, talent and capability, not found elsewhere than in Pennsylvania courts. Query: Is it always found even there?

Our State government too, exhibits many anomalies. The people *elect* the Governor, Auditor General and Surveyor General. The General Assembly *elects* the State Treasurer. The Governor *appoints* the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General and Adjutant General. The Senate chooses a Speaker who in certain contingencies becomes Governor. Some officers are Constitutional, that is to say, created by the Constitution itself. Others of equal and even greater importance are the creations of the Legislature, and may be abolished to get rid of an officer who may be obnoxious to a ruling majority in the Legislature, or for some worse reason. The offices of Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court are Constitutional and may not be abolished. The offices of Auditor General, Surveyor General, Attorney General and District Attorney, may be blown away by Legislative breath. Can a reason be given why some of these officers should be chosen by the people, others appointed by the Governor, or Supreme Court, or elected by the Legislature?

Without pursuing the subject further, we trust that the above will sufficiently indicate the urgent need of reform in our State Government. The fact is we have outgrown the Constitution of 1838; and nothing short of a Constitutional Convention can provide effectual remedies for the evils and imperfections which we have exposed. As at present constituted the General Assembly consists of one hundred and thirty-three members, sixty-seven of whom make a party majority. With the aid of the *caucus system*, a man who can buy or otherwise corruptly control *thirty-four* of this party majority in his interests, can secure a seat in the United States Senate, or bring the State Treasury under his control. Corruptionists publicly boast, that with the help of a rigorous party discipline there will always be *purchasable* men enough in the Legislature to control it. The remedy is to increase the number of members. In 1790, with a population of 434,373, the maximum number of members of the Lower House was fixed at 100. In 1870, with a population of 3,600,000, the maximum is still 100. Then one member represented 4,340 people; now 36,000. Then, citizens of ability and character sat in the Legislature and corruption was not heard of; now, men of ability and character are unwilling to incur the odium which attaches to a seat in the Legislature. Let the number of members in the House of Representatives be increased to 600, and of Senators to 200 or 300, and there will be an end of corruption. A body so numerous could not be bought or controlled by the wealthiest individual or the most powerful corporation.

Let the powers of the Legislature be limited to the passage of general laws, except in a very few specified and well defined cases, and there will be an effectual remedy applied to the evils of special legislation. Let the judicial power be distributed among separate Courts with different Judges, and with jurisdictions and duties exactly defined. Let that judicial packhorse—the Common Pleas Judge, now groaning under the load of every possible judicial duty, be relieved of a part of his burden, and he will be better able to serve the people, and possibly make for himself some credit and reputation, a thing now quite impossible.

If the people can be trusted to make choice of Judges of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas, of an Auditor General and Surveyor General, let them also choose the custodian of the public money, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and a Lieutenant Governor also.

These evils and imperfections require radical and effectual remedies. They can be administered only through the medium of a constitutional convention. The machinery of the State government requires reconstruction and adaptation to the present wants of the people. Let us have the convention, and the sooner the better.

A Beautiful Chromo.

"Asking a blessing," a scene at the breakfable of an American Farmer, from the original in water colors by F. O. C. Darley, is the subject of a very fine Chromo, published by Howe & Middleton, Cincinnati, and for which M. ZG. Moral is agent in this city and vicinity. It is a scene of perfect naturalness, as thousands who have observed rural life in Ohio can testify. In the language of a contemporary: "The aged grandsire with uplifted eyes and contretched hands, implores the Divine favor. His venerable wife and his daughter-in-law, with two of her children, are bowed in reverence, while the little pet grand-daughter's impatience is almost too much for her devotion. Behind her stands her blooming young aunt, holding the youngest of the household, a healthy looking infant, in her arms. The rustic dress of the persons depicted, the rude kitchen mantel-piece, with its homely contents, and the cheap table-ware, are all set forth with the spirit of naturalness so characteristic with the artist. The coloring of the picture is *brilliant*, yet *soft*, and the *naturalness* of the scene is only excelled by the *exquisite finish* of the work." The publishers can safely count on a ready sale for the work.

A TRAGEDY occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday night of a most mysterious character, in which a young sporting man from Pittsburgh, named Patrick or Paddy Williams, was shot by his residence here as No. 38 Eighteenth street, was so badly injured by two shots in the region of the heart and stomach, as to preclude any hopes of his survival. The tragedy occurred at a drinking saloon at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Samson streets, Philadelphia, a place frequented by notoriously bad characters. But the most singular feature of the tragedy is that the mystery surrounding it, as to who perpetrated the deed and how the difficulty occurred. When the wounded man was discovered he was surrounded by kindred spirits, who prevented any one from entering the store where he had been conveyed, or of obtaining any information regarding either the man or his assassin. Chief among those endeavoring to suppress information was ex-detective Taggart, who not only refused to give the name of the wounded man or the person who fired the shot, but stated that he had had an accident and hurt himself, and when an officer appeared at the door Taggart objected to his coming in, and tried in every way to hush the matter up. One wounded man himself in his *ante mortem* statement was reticent, and although sensible of his precarious condition, would not divulge anything to criminate the perpetrator. Though there was a large company of sporting men present at the time of the occurrence, yet no developments were made to point out the guilty parties. A man named Edward McDonald was arrested, who had been pointed out by a citizen as having shot another. It is supposed to have occurred during a wrangle in the house referred to.

THE Treasury Bill which passed the Pennsylvania Legislature and is now before the Governor for his signature, is made up of five different bills produced at different times by as many members of that body, and contains about fifteen or twenty sections. It is represented as being a curious piece of mosaic legislation, and doubts are expressed as to whether it will meet the approval of the Governor.

THE number of deaths occurring in England from starvation is augmenting at a terrible rate. It is computed that within the past ten years over three thousand deaths have occurred from this cause. Dr. Lancaster, the coroner Coroner, when holding an inquest over the remains of an old inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, a few days ago, remarked that he would infinitely prefer a jail to a workhouse.

THE wheat crop in lower Kentucky looks remarkably well, and the breadth of land planted is quite large. Oats have very generally been sown, but the wet weather still holds some lands unfit for plowing. Garden planting has been going on very briskly for the past few weeks, but the rains of the past four or five days have almost suspended operations in both gardens and fields. The prospect for food looks good, if not overtaken by frost. Peaches cherries and plums are beginning to bloom, and the country begins to put on the garments of spring.

RUSSIA is negotiating an international copyright treaty with Prussia, the terms of which are already agreed on. The Russian press is supplied with matter chiefly from foreign sources; and reprints many works in English and German, but especially in French, besides Russian translations. This business will now be subjected to copyright, if England and France join with Prussia in the treaty, as is proposed; and, in return, the two or three Russian authors known in western Europe will also be protected there.

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GOOD FRIDAY A HOLIDAY.

The Law of Pennsylvania Declaring Good Friday a Public Holiday.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, Good Friday, in each and every year, shall be deemed and proclaimed as a public holiday, and shall be duly observed as such; the payment of all notes, checks, bills of exchange, or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, and becoming payable on Good Friday, shall be deemed to become due on the secular day next preceding the aforementioned days, on which said secular day demand of payment may be made, and in case of non-payment or dishonor of the same, protest may be made, and notice given in the same manner as if such notes, checks, bills of exchange or other instruments fell due on the day of such demand, and the rights and liabilities of all parties concerned therein shall be the same as in other cases of like instruments legally proceeded with: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render void any demand, notice or protest made or given as heretofore at the option of the holder, nor shall the same be so construed as to vary the rights or liabilities of the parties to any such instruments heretofore executed.

[The bill repealing the above passed the House only at the late session.]

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At the same time that the border raid bill was defeated in our Legislature, a similar one was strangled in Ohio. In that State it was proposed to tax the people some two millions of dollars to pay for JOHN MORGAN's raid. Our bill was a good deal heavier, but then Lee was a more distinguished raider than Morgan. Both bills, however, have now met the fate of the raiders—defeat.

A report to the French Minister of Instruction, shows that since 1866, when the first horse-flesh mart was opened, to the end of 1868, no less than 5,676 prancing steeds were gratuitously slaughtered to supply the demand of the Parisian hippophagists. One good turn deserves another, so possibly a Parisian thinks that after being carried for years by his horse, it is only fair that the horse should in turn be carried by him.

The Mississippi river is open at Prairie du Chien, and from the foot of Lake Pepin to the Gulf. A boat has gone from La Crosse to Winona.

We have the testimony of the Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, corroborated by that of a Legislative committee, that Sunday Schools have a far better disciplinary effect than cats-o'-nine tails. Even the most incorrigible wretches fear a compelled absence from the Sunday School more than they formerly feared punishment by the lash.

A few days since, in a Vermont town, two men started for the woods to blow open some logs, with a can of powder in their sleigh. One of them was smoking, and when he finished put his pipe in his coat pocket before the fire was extinguished. As the result, the men suddenly found themselves in the snow by the roadside, but with no injuries more serious than singed hair and whiskers.

A letter from Mississippi complains of the general stagnation of business, and the writer thinks the situation will not improve much till the State manufactures as well as raises cotton. Cotton manufactories and small-class farmers he considers to be the principal wants of the State, and the latter would probably soon follow the former. Politically the State is more quiet than most of the Southern States.

A Dutchman, in describing a pair of horses he had lost, said: "They was very much alike, 'specially de off ones. One look so much alike I could not tell t'oder from which; when I went after one, I always caught de oder; and I whipped de one most dead because de oder kicked at me."

PERSONAL.

Edwin Booth, on being asked if he ever forgot his part, said: "Sometimes a word escapes from me. The other night, in the soliloquy, a couple of lines passed from my mind, and I could not recall them. There is no feeling more agonizing than this. It paralyzes you instantly. A good actor will escape by introducing some stage business, but the mere tripping is enough to dampen the performance for the rest of the evening."

An effort is being made by two churches in the West to secure Rev. James B. Dunn, of Boston, one of the churches offering a salary of ten thousand dollars. The *Traveller* says that the West must not be too grasping, and that Boston does not propose to spare Mr. Dunn, who is quite satisfied with his field of labor, where he has done and is doing much good work.

When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Agra, he asked if the city had a lunatic asylum. On learning that it had not, he thanked Heaven, and observed that wherever there was one he was taken to see it, and he always found the word "welcome" in large letters over the entrance.

James De Peyster Ogden, whose death was briefly announced in our telegraphic column yesterday, was one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of New York. He was a prominent merchant, founder of the city of Roskill, Ogden & Co., was President of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1856 was one the Whig candidate for Mayor of New York. He was a man of pure literary tastes, contributing many valuable papers to different periodicals, was a fluent speaker and delivered many public addresses.

Sir Charles Bright, recognized as one of the foremost of living telegraphic engineers, and identified with the great Atlantic cable enterprise as the first engineer selected for it by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, sailed on Thursday from New York for Havana to superintend the laying of the cables, 4,000 miles in length, which are expected to unite the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of South America with Cuba and the United States. Mr. Field, on Tuesday evening, by Gen. Boldy Smith, President of the Bell Telephone Company, at the Union League Club, where some twenty other guests, all more or less interested in telegraphy, were invited to meet him.

THE COLORED POPULATION AND VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The rate of increase in the colored population of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1860 was 12 per cent., and from 1860 to 1870 it was 6 per cent. Assuming the increase during the last decade to have been but one per cent., the State has now a colored population of about 60,000, of whom about 13,000 are males over twenty-one but there is probability that the colored vote at the next election will exceed the ratio of 6 to 1 in the population, which will make it about 10,000, sufficiently large to disciplane for some years to come the chances of Democratic aspirants for gubernatorial honors.

MANY of the negroes who have recently gone South from Virginia and North Carolina have been cheated and deceived by agents, who, after making up a train of emigrants, promising them $20 a month, with houses and food, leave them in the lurch before the party reaches its destination, and then the whole crew is turned off in the nearest depot, whither they were journeying among strangers, penniless, moneyless and without food. In this condition bargains are made with them by southern planters for almost nothing, leaving the freedmen destitute and doomed to work among strangers in a strange land.

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Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 NEW STREET, New York.

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OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Paper, Patent and Rubcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

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Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

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Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic Combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. Its medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from mercury. As a blood purifier it cannot be excelled. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a bad cold to a violent fever, from a ringworm to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as persons of full age. Read well what use it is known. Every bottle sold is warranted.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

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American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

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Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

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New Stock,

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New English Dress Goods,
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New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,
New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
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Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
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Doeskins,
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Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate, Boiler and Furnace Tile, Cupola and Circular Brick, Stove Linings, Flue Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Chimney Tops, Garden Vases, Pedestals, Statuary and Borders, and all kinds of Clay Goods made to order.

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For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

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Iron and Steel

OF ALL KIND,

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Cast, Wrought and Steel Mouldboard Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

Our Castings being made in an Air Furnace are superior to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.

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The only perfect An

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

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DEALERS IN

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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1870.

A very active demand is reported in the local loan market, and large amounts are placed on Government or other substantial collaterals, at eight per cent. per annum. At the Bank board to-day the offerings were quite heavy but liberally met. As a general thing, the market is well supplied with money, but lenders are reluctant to let it out at such moderate rates as first class borrowers are willing to pay. In order to meet the lower range of prices which has been brought about gradually, although at first somewhat precipitately, money must be loaned cheaper. The shrinkage in values has indirectly increased the currency, by augmenting the purchasing power of money. Now it is argued that if money rules easy when it is usually close, what will it be when ease is the prevalent feature?

—It is reported there is a scheme on foot in Wall street, New York, for the purpose of buying up the bonds of Tennesee, in view of another scheme, said to be well matured, to have Congress pass a bill to reimburse the State of Tennessee for its losses during the war to the extent of ten to fifteen millions of dollars in cash. If Congress should pass such a bill it would reduce the State debt and largely enhance the value of its bonds. It is said there are not less than twenty millions profit in this scheme.

—The Philadelphia *Age* has the following timely and sensible remarks upon resumption of specie payments and the banks:

Fears appear to be entertained and are sometimes expressed that in the event of a resumption of specie payments, it will be difficult for the banks to maintain their payments in coin. Assuming that the national banking system is to be substantially continued under the present conditions, the banks would not, in strict sense, resume pyments in specie. Before the war coin was the only lawful money, but now it is made upof specie and United States notes. Bank circulation, in the event of resumption, would be payable, therefore, either in coin or its representative Government notes, both of which, under the national banking law, are constituted a banking reserve. Under this arrangement the banks would have a far broader basis for redemption than at present. Assuming that the actual resumption of specie payments there were $250,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, and that the whole supply of coin in the country was $150,000,000, we should then have $400,000,000 of lawful money in which bank notes would be lawfully payable, against about $150,000,000 ten years ago. With this abundance of legal tender, the liability of embarrassment to the banks, from a scarcity of money in which to redeem their notes, would be so insignificant as to deserve no consideration. Really, the banks would be in a stronger position than now. For the specie portion of their reserve can never be actually used in redemptions, so long as gold continues to be an article of trade; whereas, when gold and United States notes were of the same current value, the banks, in fact, could be used in payments equally with greenbacks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '62	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James H. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 7.	April 8.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112¾	112¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114	114¼	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110½	110¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds 5-20s, '64	109½	109¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	109½	109¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, new, '65, 1867	109½	109¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109½	109¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109½	109¾	¼	—
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109½	109¾	¼	—
U. S. Currency 6's	111½	111¾	¼	—

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 88 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 8, 1870.	10	30	11	00	12	30	1	30	3	30
	A. M.		A. M.		M.		P. M.		P. M.	
New York Central	102½		102½		102¾		102¾		102¾	
Erie	24¾		24¾		25¼		25¼		25¼	
Harlem	99½		99½		99½		99½		99½	
Reading	98		98		98		98		98	
Michigan Central	87¾		87¾		87¾		87¾		87¾	
Michigan Southern	87¾		87¾		87¾		87¾		87¾	
Illinois Central	139		139		139		139		139	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93		93		93		93		93	
Chicago and Rock Island	112¾		112¾		112¾		112¾		112¾	
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	124		124		124		124		124	
Chicago and Alton	113½		113½		113½		113½		113½	
Do. preferred	125		125		125		125		125	
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾		29¾		29¾		29¾		29¾	
Western Union Telegraph	35¾		35¾		35¾		35¾		35¾	
Pacific Mail	36		36		35¾		35¾		35¾	
Adams Express	69		69		69		69		69	
Wells, Fargo & Co	19		19		19¼		19¼		19¼	
American M. U. Express	26		26		26		26		26	
United States Express	43		42¾		42¾		42¾		42¾	
Gold	112¾		112¾		112¾		112¾		112¾	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	¼	
Erie	25	25¼	¼	
Harlem	102	99½		½
Reading	98½	98¾	¼	
Mich. Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾		
Illinois Central	140	139		1
Cleveland	93	93		
Chicago and Rock I.	112¾	112¾		
Pittsburgh	124	124		
Chicago and Alton	113½	113½		
Do. preferred	125	125		
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾		
Western Union	35¾	35¾		
Pacific Mail	36	35¾		¼
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19	19¼	¼	
American M. U. Ex.	26	26		
U. S. Express	43	42¾		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1870.

BUSINESS—The beautiful weather of yesterday gave a new life to trade, and the consequence was an activity in all departments of our city market. In flour there was increased activity, with no perceptible change in prices, although there was a reported advance in prices of western mills. The grain market was more buoyant, with a material advance in corn and oats. Wheat continues scarce. In provisions the market was somewhat excited, owing to the great increase in the demand for home consumption and the reported advance in Western markets, the consequence of which was an advance in all the articles in the line, with considerable stiffness on the part of holders. In produce there is nothing new to report. Eggs are still weak, and choice table butter is scarcely up to the demand. The following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season being pretty well advanced, sound apples are a scarce commodity; sales range from $2 00@2 50 for common mixed lots to $3 00@3 50 for fair to extra quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of choice are in demand and 65@70c in small packages; common in bois is hard to sell at 50@55c, as per quality.

ASHES—The market is devoid of animation. Dealers generally were confining their purchases to lots merely to meet their current wants. Soda ash—Concord 6½c; refined 8½c; Pearls 9@9½c; potash 7½@7½c ₱ ℔.

BROOMS—Steady but quiet; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 at $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The supply of the various kinds are largely with us and on a regular way to the trade at choice navy $2 00@2 25; prime $1 75@2 00; common $1@1 25 ₱ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 28@30c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—The demand for choice table butter was brisk. The receipts for the past 24 hours by river and rail were 38 packages, not including a number by express. Sales fancy brands at 30@33c ₱ ℔; good to prime at 25@28c; low grades are in no request.

CHEESE—The receipts were 50 boxes, with a fair stock on hand. Sales Western Reserve 16c; Hamburg 16½c; Goshen, Ohio, 17½c; New York do 16@16½c; Sweitzer 16@16½c; Limburger 19c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues inactive. Buyers take hold slowly. The sales are confined to small lots for the trade. Choice Turkish dried apples are held at 7½@7½c; fair 6@7c. Peaches at 9½@10c ₱ ℔.

CRACKERS—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales of Sackett's terms at 9½@10 ₱ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull but no lower; sales were made in a jobbing way at 27½@29½c in a retail way at 29@30c.

FISH—The market was firm and inactive, with a fair local demand. Sales White Fish, new, @ ₱ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $20; No. 1 Bay $19; No. 2 shore, large, $20; mediums $15; No 3, large bloa, $15; half bbls $8; Labrador $5 ₱ bbl; codfish, medium, 5c; large 6c.

Herrings, lake, $4 00@4 25 ₱ half bbl; Bay Island $5 ₱ half bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—We have nothing new to note. The demand was moderate and sales of a similar description. City rendered 9c; country 8@8½c; rough 6@6½c.

ONIONS—The market is dull with little inquiry at $2 50@2 75.

EGGS—Market quite dull and not much doing; regular sales at 22c; prices weak. The receipts are in keeping with the demand.

POTATOES—The receipts are moderate and the demand is inspiring; sales on track at 45@47½c ₱ bushel; in store at 50@55c ₱ bush, and $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl for Peachblows.

FEED—The market remains steady, with a fair shipping demand at the following: Bran $1 00@1 05; middlings $1 08@1 10; shipstuffs $1 20 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—Market steady but not active, at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—In fair demand; sales of Cumberland white at $1 25 and Eastern quite $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Sales of Louisville at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Dull; the sales were few and far between; Cincinnati were reported at $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

COUPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

TURNIPS—We can report sales at 62½@70c ₱ bush and $1 75@1 90 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market is more settled and quiet, with prices at our quotations. We quote bond bound $1 05; in bond $1 10; rectified (proof) $1 18; common (rectified) $1 10; half rye and corn $1 25. Rye whiskys nominal; sales range from $2 35 ₱ gallon.

CORNSTALK—The market is well supplied with a variety of qualities. Sales of best sweet at $8 00@7 00 ₱ bbl. Common lots sold at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl; go to quality.

HAY—The market was steady with fair receipts at $16@22 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market was firm at former quotations, with an increased local demand. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 911 bbls, and the mills running to their capacity. The current receipts of Ohio spring in barrels $4 75@5 00, in bags $4 50@4 75; choice winter wheat, $5 25@5 50; fancy and extra $5 60 in bag $5 75; the quotations are: all winter wheat, choice, $5 50, $5 75@6 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 @5 25 ₱ barrel. Rye flour, $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel. Buckwheat $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel. Meal is extra. In bbls $6 00; in sacks $5 75. Extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60. Extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 50; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $5 25; in sacks $4 95; Three Stars, green orand, in barrels $5 40; in sacks $5 10; Three Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 a barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50; Spring wheat; Wayne City, $5 80@5 90 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy continue scarce, with very small lots in store and with an active inquiry. In the Chicago market the seeds were steadily advancing at $9 50@10 00 for prime clover, and in timothy sales were made at $3 40 for poor and $5 75 for prime. In this market we note sales of 25 bush lots timothy seed at $5 00 @6 25 ₱ bush. Clover seed was also active, with an upward tendency; sales 25 bush at $9 75@10. Onion sets nothing doing at $3 @3 25 ₱ bush. Clover seed was also active, with an upward tendency; sales 25 bush at $9 75@10. Onion sets nothing doing at $3@3 25 ₱ bush, and prime at $7 ₱ bush. Seed potatoes in good demand; sales Burbank Peachblows at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush. Flax seed in moderate enquiry at $2 10@2 20. Seed oats—fair and regular demand; sales of fancy brands in Wheeling Norway $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush; Ramsdell do $2 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy—Orchard grass held at $2, and Kentucky blue grass $4 75 ₱ bushel.

HAIR—Active and moderate demand; sales of mixed lots at 40@45c ₱ ℔.

FEATHERS—Market inactive with limited sales. Quoted at 60@62½c for No. 2; 70@75c for choice ₱ ℔.

SALT—We can report a moderate demand; all good lots that are offered find purchasers at $2 10@2 20 ₱ bbl.

SALERATUS—We can quote a moderate demand; all good lots that are offered find purchasers at $3 25@3 50 ₱ ℔.

SOAP—Market quite dull and not much doing; regular sales at 2½c; prices weak. The receipts are in keeping with the demand.

POTATOES—The receipts are moderate and the demand is inspiring; sales on track at 45@47½c ₱ bushel; in store at 50@55c ₱ bush, and $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl for Peachblows.

FEED—The market remains steady, with a fair shipping demand at the following: Bran $1 00@1 05; middlings $1 08@1 10; shipstuffs $1 20 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—Market steady but not active, at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—In fair demand; sales of Cumberland white at $1 25 and Eastern quite $1 75 ₱ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Dull; the sales were few and far between; Cincinnati were reported at $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

COUPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

TURNIPS—We can report sales at 62½@70c ₱ bush and $1 75@1 90 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market is more settled and quiet, with prices at our quotations. We quote bond bound $1 05; in bond $1 10; rectified (proof) $1 18; common (rectified) $1 10; half rye and corn $1 25. Rye whiskys nominal; sales range from $2 35 ₱ gallon.

CORNSTALK—The market is well supplied with a variety of qualities. Sales of best sweet at $8 00@7 00 ₱ bbl. Common lots sold at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl; go to quality.

HAY—The market was steady with fair receipts at $16@22 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market was firm at former quotations, with an increased local demand. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 911 bbls, and the mills running to their capacity. The current receipts of Ohio spring in bags reels $4 75@5 00, in bags $4 50@4 75; choice winter wheat, $5 25@5 50; fancy and extra $5 60 in bag $5 75; the quotations are: all winter wheat, choice, $5 50, $5 75@6 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 @5 25 ₱ barrel. Rye flour, $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel. Buckwheat $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel. Meal is extra. In bbls $6 00; in sacks $5 75. Extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60. Extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 50; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $5 25; in sacks $4 95; Three Stars, green orand, in barrels $5 40; in sacks $5 10; Three Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 a barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50; Spring wheat; Wayne City, $5 80@5 90 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy continue scarce, with very small lots in store and with an active inquiry. In the Chicago market the seeds were steadily advancing at $9 50@10 00 for prime clover, and in timothy sales were made at $3 40 for poor and $5 75 for prime. In this market we note sales of 25 bush lots timothy seed at $5 00 @6 25 ₱ bush. Clover seed was also active, with an upward tendency; sales 25 bush at $9 75@10. Onion sets nothing doing at $3@3 25 ₱ bush, and prime at $7 ₱ bush. Seed potatoes in good demand; sales Burbank Peachblows at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush. Flax seed in moderate enquiry at $2 10@2 20. Seed oats—fair and regular demand; sales of fancy brands in Wheeling Norway $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush; Ramsdell do $2 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy—Orchard grass held at $2, and Kentucky blue grass $4 75 ₱ bushel.

HAIR—Active and moderate demand; sales of mixed lots at 40@45c ₱ ℔.

FEATHERS—Market inactive with limited sales. Quoted at 60@62½c for No. 2; 70@75c for choice ₱ ℔.

SALT—We can report a moderate demand; all good lots that are offered find purchasers at $2 10@2 20 ₱ bbl.

SALERATUS—We can report

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The fine-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have removed their residences lately and been overlooked by the carriers, will be promptly served by giving notice at the counting room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Allison, H. H., Fort Scott, Kansas	3
Adams, Thomas, McKeesport, Pa	2
Allegheny River Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Alexander & Co., Monongahela City, Pa	3
Bustard, Miss A. M., West Philadelphia, Pa	3
Bovard, Miss Low, Plain Grove, Pa	3
Boffenmire, H. C., Ashland, O	3
Bailey, John R., Mt. Pleasant, Pa	3
Cooley, Rev. L. S., Butler Center, Pa	3
Enterprise Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Foster, Mrs. Wm. B., Meadville, Pa	3
Faltze, Dr., Ashland, O	3
Fawthorne & Rand, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Garretson, G. W., Huntingdon, Pa	3
Independent Ins. Co., Boston, Mass	3
Kindeberger, Dr. T. J., Eaton, O	3
Lowry, H., West Newton, Pa	3
Loyd, W. M., Bedford, Pa	3
Mitchaful, Anna, Allegheny, Pa	1
Moore & Co., New York	3
Parsons, L. V., Chicago, Ill	3
Smith, Miss E. G., Mannsville, N. Y	3
Smith, Rev. R., Ashland, O	3
Seward, W. R., Rochester, N. Y	3
Weile, John G., New York	3
Wright, Delos, Little Cooley, Pa	3
Young Men's Christ. Association, Ashland, O.	3

HATS AND CAPS.—New styles received to-day at E. R. Wilson's, No. 118 Wood street.

A BIG LOG PILE.—Fifteen thousand logs cut during the winter for spring sawing at Superior Lumber Co.'s mill, Forest county.

COMMITTED FINALLY.—Alderman McMasters yesterday committed George Lawson to jail to answer at Court a charge of larceny.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE visit E. R. Wilson's fashionable hat store, No. 118 Wood street.

CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburgh Conference of the A. M. E. Church, will meet in the Wylie Street Colored Church, this morning, at nine o'clock, Bishop Payne, presiding.

RELEASED.—John P. Myers was released from jail yesterday, a bill for false pretenses against him having been ignored by the Grand Jury. John Rogers, charged with adultery, was also released on the same grounds.

TAKEN TO CLAREMONT.—James Raymond, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to two years in the Workhouse, was taken up to Claremont yesterday. Rivers Drake was sent up on a similar charge for six months.

ANOTHER SCHOOL MEETING.—The citizens of the Seventeenth ward will meet in the School house this evening for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the building of a new school house in said ward.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 67, occasioned by a slight fire in an old shed between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Damage slight.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Central Board of Education will hold a meeting on next Tuesday afternoon, at No. 81 Fourth avenue. The question of dividing the Twelfth ward into two wards for school purposes will come up for discussion, and it is probable the division will be made.

GOOD SHINGLES.—The Superior Lumber Co.'s.

SECOND AVENUE.—Second avenue, between Grant street and the Birmingham Bridge, was never in a worse condition than at present. In consequence of this, as we are informed, the teams belonging to many in Birmingham, East Birmingham and Ormsby Borough go through South Pittsburgh and over the Smithfield street bridge, encountering the deep grade in South Pittsburgh, which is very hard on their horses. When the avenue is in good condition, about one of those teams go through South Pittsburgh.

THE SMITH HOUSE AT CONNELLSVILLE.—This elegant House is patronized by the elite of the country, and it well deserves the liberal patronage it receives. For elegance and comfort it ranks with, if not surpasses any hotel in the country, and the public visiting Connellsville either for business or pleasure, should not fail to make this house their house, as they will be sure to receive every attention and comfort that can be desired. A CORRESPONDENT.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING.—A meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation of East Liberty was held, on Thursday evening, to consider the resignation of their co-pastor, Rev. John Gillespie, which had been presented on the 7th ins. Sabbath. After some discussion a resolution was adopted, by a vote of nearly two to one, requesting Mr. Gillespie to reconsider his decision, and withhold it from the Presbytery, as the latter body was about to take threatened action. The matter was happily averted.

FINE GOSSAMERS received at E. R. HATS.—The latest styles just received at E. R. Wilson's, No. 118 Wood street.

SPRING STOCK.—J. W. Boriand, No. 55 Wood street, is receiving Spring stock of boots, shoes and gaiters, of large invoices qualities, which retail dealers in ladies and country dealers invited to examine. Prices low, and are bought for cash, which enables Mr. Boriand to offer you the largest value for his customers. Country dealers will have their orders promptly filled by sending them to Boriand's, whose motto is "Low prices, good goods, sell at a small advance, and deliver expeditiously."

PLEASANT OCCASION.—Rev. L. M. Gardner, of Beltzhoover, recently appointed pastor of Liberty street M. E. Church, of this city, reached the city Thursday afternoon. Last evening an informal gathering of the congregation took place in the church to welcome him and become acquainted. Refreshments were served by several laymen and visiting clergymen, interspersed with stirring songs. Rev. Mr. Gardner made some remarks and well timed remarks at the close, after which he was introduced individually to the people. The reception was pleasant throughout. Mr. Gardner will preach his first sermon to-morrow morning and will also occupy the pulpit in the evening.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—If the reader desires to procure a desirable rural residence, he has only to make application as directed in the advertisement on first page relative to a house on Highland avenue, in East Liberty. The house is a two-story brick dwelling, fitted up with all modern conveniences. The premises are ninety by one hundred and twenty feet, and contain grape vines in bearing, strawberry beds, a good garden spot, with suitable lawn around the house. The house is situated within eight minutes walk of the East Liberty station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and is within access of delightfully situated. Rent only $25 per annum.

GENTLEMEN will find the very latest style of hats at E. R. Wilson's, No. 118 Wood street.

The Art Gallery.

Our readers will bear in mind that the first annual exhibition in this institution will commence on Monday. The exhibition promises to be the best art exhibition ever given in this city. The collection embraces one hundred and fifty pictures, among which will be found some of the finest productions of the leading American and foreign artists. The gallery is admirably adapted to the purpose required, and all that energy and artistic skill can do to render the gallery attractive has been done by the proprietors. We trust that their efforts to establish such a institution in our midst will be recognized in a prompt and practical manner.

FENCING BARDS—Go to Superior Lumber Co.

How are Our Jurymen Selected?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me a query. I think should have some effect on reform. The: Who elects the members of the juries—one several Courts, and what is the method? The reason for such a question is that the writer of this had been summoned twice in twelve months, while another neighbor, a retired jeweller who had not been on the jury since 1859, and another well known liquor dealer, who moved to Pittsburgh in 1861, has never served as a juryman. The writer of this, living in Pittsburgh since 1854, never was on the Grand Jury, while I know men who had hardly been citizens have served twice a year on the Grand Jury. There must be something wrong in the selection of juries.

AN OBSERVER.

WHY USE GREEN JOIST when dry can be had of Superior Lumber Co. at lower prices.

City Mortuary Report.

According to the report of the physician of the Board of Health, Dr. J. G. McCandless, there were thirty-nine deaths in the city during the week ending April 8th, of which thirteen were adults and twenty-six children. The diseases are stated as follows: Scarlatina 8; uræmia 1; pneumonia 3; old age 1; convulsions 1; scrofula 2; unknown 1; hooping cough 1; acute metritis 1; bronchitis 2; premature birth 2; phthisis 5; congestion of brain 3; neglect of mother 1; erebritis 1; remittent fever 1; meningitis 1; drowned, apoplexy 1; still-born 1; inflamation of bowels 2; atrophia 1; tumor of liver 1.

There were eleven under one year of age, four between one and two, five between two and five and six between five and ten. The ages of the balance ranged up into the eighties. There were fifteen males and twenty-four females, thirty-six white and three colored. The above report shows an increase of eleven over the mortality for the previous week.

SOFT FIRE for inside work of fine houses, Superior Lumber Co., cor. 22d and Railroad sts.

THE PEEBLES SUB-DISTRICT SCHOOL.

New House to be Erected at Hazelwood.

The School Directors of the Peebles Sub-District (Twenty-third ward) held a meeting on Thursday evening last, and among others the question of erecting a new and commodious school building came up. The Board seemed to be unanimously in favor of a new house, and in order not to delay the matter appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Frank Rodney, John Prine and Samuel Thompson, with instructions to procure plans and specifications, together with cost, etc., and submit the same to the Board at its next meeting. It was also decided, we understand, to erect the new school house on the lot at Hazelwood, on which school house No. 1, a small frame structure, now stands. From what we know of the Board it is safe to say that the new building will not be inferior to any lately erected in the new districts. It will be placed under contract as soon as the plans, etc., are adopted, and will probably be completed during the coming summer.

NEW STYLES of hats and caps received at E. R. Wilson's, No. 118 Wood street.

LONG JOIST at Superior Lumber Co.'s yard.

COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

Last Day's Session—Addresses, Discussions, Lectures, Etc.

The County Teacher's Institute re-assembled at the Fourth Ward School House yesterday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

The exercises commenced by the singing "A Hundred Years to Come," by Profs. Horner, Brutaker, Cargo and Dr. Miller.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Crum.

After a hymn, sung by the members of the Institute, a lecture was delivered by Prof. Jillinson, of the Western University, on the subject of "Conservation and Co-relation of Forces."

A recess of five minutes was taken.

Dr. Bittenger delivered a lecture on Geography, speaking especially of the methods of teaching. His lecture abounded in valuable practical suggestions.

Prof. Cargo sang "Then you'll Remember Me" after which Prof. Bailey continued the subject of elocution and by request recited "Bingham's Address."

Adjourned until two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at two o'clock P. M. and was opened by the members singing "Beautiful River."

Dr. Bittinger was then introduced, and delivered a lecture upon the subject of "the will as an educational power." The object of the lecture was to show what use could be made of the will in educating children. The powers of the mind should be directed to some point at a time, and all the force of the will should be brought to bear upon that point. In order to educate the will, you must give it the feeling that it has accomplished something. The child must be made to feel that he was gaining a victory over what he studied. The mind of the student, in all the powers of the will, should be directed to one branch of study, and when the time allotted to it had passed another could be attended to. It had been said of Coleridge that he commenced many books, but read few, and not finish one. He commenced everything and finished nothing. The great difference in men lay in their power to controll or direct the will to controll their forces, and it was the want of will who brought all the power of the minds to bear upon the subject selected that were the men of power. The lecture was pronounced by all who heard it as one of the best delivered before the Institute.

Dr. Miller, of Chicago, conducted an exercise in music, after which a recess of five minutes was taken.

After a song by Professor Cargo, Professor Davis delivered a lecture upon the subject of "How to teach Grammar."

Professor J. J. Snodgrass presented the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the large and regular attendance of teachers and the friends of education during the sessions of this Institute is a gratifying evidence of the growing interest taken in such meetings, and is highly creditable to Institute to their teachers and the pupils of the schools, and their teachers for the time to attend.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every teacher in the county to aid the annual Institute, and contribute his share to the liquidation of the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the Treasurer make an annual report at the opening of such institute of all moneys received and expended, and that we recommend economy in the expenses as far as consistent with the best interests of the Institute.

Resolved, That justice to all concerned requires that a permanent board of supervision for electing the Committee on Permanent Certificates should be definitely established, and it is the judgment of this Institute that this time should be on the afternoon of the third day of the Institute, and that a sufficient amount of time should be set apart on the programme for this business alone.

Resolved, That the teachers of this county in annual Institute assembled in the year 1870, while the Teachers' Convention of Directors assemble, should have the power to select two series of text books, from which the Triennial Convention must select a series which could not be changed for three years.

The sixth resolution was a resolution of thanks to Superintendent Douthett, Barr, Brooks & Bestelier, the people of the press, the Secretary of the Institute, and others.

The seventh resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily commend the *Pennsylvania School Chronicle* to all teachers and friends of education, and that April 1st is as the official organ of this Institute.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following preamble and resolution relative to the Normal School was adopted:

WHEREAS, The counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler constitute the Eleventh Normal District, and several sites for the proposed Normal School have been offered, but the funds for the erection of suitable buildings have not been furnished; therefore,

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature of the Commonwealth to pass an enactment whereby a tax of one mill may be assessed on the taxable property of the counties composing the Normal School District for the purpose of securing funds necessary for the erection of suitable buildings.

Robert Fields, Superintendent of the Schools of Beaver county, was introduced, and addressed the Institute, congratulating the members on the interest which had attended the gathering, and closed by supporting the last resolution.

Remarks upon the resolution were also made by Profs. Lackey and Douthett, the latter dwelling upon the matter at length, recommending that the action of the directors of Pittsburgh Schools had demonstrated that Pittsburgh was not entitled to the building.

Prof. Lackey said that the School Directors and the people generally were desirous to secure hearty support to the establishment of a normal school, no matter where it was located. They would not act in a sectional feeling to interfere with the success of the Institution.

Adjourned until seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute met at seven o'clock P. M., and was opened with vocal music.

The following resolutions were read by Prof. Bailey in an excellent manner. He was heartily applauded, and on being called to the stage by the cheers, made a few remarks thanking the Institute for the trust and kindness with which it had treated him.

Prof. Cargo sang a comic song, which created considerable merriment and applause.

Prof. Conroy offered a resolution of thanks to Prof. Bailey for his services and readiness unanimously.

Prof. Hays delivered a lecture upon the subject of "Educated Failures." The lecturer spoke of the many failures of ministers who were educated only by theory and from their lack of practical knowledge found it impossible for them to instruct or even interest their hearers. There were many failures among lawyers who received only a theoretical course of education and shunned the years of study to qualify them for their legal profession. There were similar cases among doctors, merchants and mechanics. The lecturer deemed it to be a prevalent opinion that when persons were not qualified for anything else they could teach school. At the foundation of all success was the determination to do the work before them with all their might. He announced by all who heard it as one of the best delivered before the Institute.

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This afternoon, Balfe's popular opera of "The Bohemian Girl," with Miss Hersee, Miss Warden, Messrs. Nordblom, Campbell and Seguin in the cast, will be performed.

In the evening "Maritana" will be performed, when Mme. Rosa and her talented company will make their last appearance for this season. Maritana is one of the most entertaining in the repertory of the company, and will attract a large and fashionable audience.

MASONIC HALL.—Allen & Pettingill's minstrels will give a matinee this afternoon, at two o'clock, when a novel entertainment will be given, and during they present their usual well performance, as they are under engagement in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and must hasten westward. The troupe is a talented one in every respect, and richly merit the crowded and fashionable audiences they have had during the week.

THE CIRCUS.—Gardiner & Forepaugh's consolidated shows exhibit in the Red Lion lot, commencing on Monday next. Suffice to say, old Dan Gardner appears as clown, and as a clown of the old school he stands to-day without a rival. In addition to this it was estimated $200 would be received from the Statefed that the equestrian department would be made a remarks congratulating the members on the manner in which they had conducted the Institute successful.

A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Hays for his able lecture was unanimously passed, after which the Institute adjourned by singing the doxology.

PALINGS—Sound land dry, Sup'r Lumber Co.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Charles Merker was tried on an indictment for malicious mischief. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Temperanceville, indicted, on complaint of R. B. Guthrie, for maintaining a nuisance. The defendants were charged with neglecting to keep the public road, running from the Marine Railway to the borough of West Pittsburgh, in proper repair, and allowing it to become a nuisance. The defense was that the Charters and Robinson Township Turnpike Company were required to keep the road open. The Company proved that they had never located their road through the borough. A number of witnesses were examined and the jury found a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted.

The next case taken up was that of W. B. Newell, indicted for perjury. The principal witness, William Hazlett, alleged that he had been sworn by Newell in the office of justice pairs on a house in the Allegheny Diamond, promising to pay for the same when completed. The work was done, but Hazlett alleged a mechanic's lien against the property for $275 and the work was finished, and the perjury is alleged to have been committed in the affidavit of the defense filed by Newell in the suit, in which he denied having made any contract with Hazlett or employed him to do the work. The case was not concluded, and will be resumed on Monday morning.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of the Citizens Oil Refinery vs. Benny and Dilworth, the jury had not rendered a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

The case of Poste vs. Burns, action in ejectment, is still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

This court failed to get up a case yesterday, and adjourned at an early hour.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. George F. Stickenger, indicted for using beer casks not properly stamped and for removing stamps from casks, was taken up and a sealed verdict rendered.

The case of the United States vs. L. Shields will be taken up this morning.

SOMETHING NEAT.—Young gents' silk hats at E. R. Wilson's, No. 118 Wood street.

CLEAR PLANK—1½ and 2 in., Sup. Lumber Co

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The charming opera, "The Rose of Castile," was performed last evening to a large, fashionable and intelligent audience. The opera was delightfully performed throughout, and Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle and Campbell in the principal roles were enthusiastically applauded for the admirable manner in which they sustained them.

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Charles Merker was tried on an indictment for malicious mischief. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Temperanceville, indicted, on complaint of R. B. Guthrie, for maintaining a nuisance. The defendants were charged with neglecting to keep the public road, running from the Marine Railway to the borough of West Pittsburgh, in proper repair, and allowing it to become a nuisance. The defense was that the Charters and Robinson Township Turnpike Company were required to keep the road open. The Company proved that they had never located their road through the borough. A number of witnesses were examined and the jury found a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted.

The next case taken up was that of W. B. Newell, indicted for perjury. The principal witness, William Hazlett, alleged that he had been sworn by Newell in the office of justice pairs on a house in the Allegheny Diamond, promising to pay for the same when completed. The work was done, but Hazlett alleged a mechanic's lien against the property for $275 and the work was finished, and the perjury is alleged to have been committed in the affidavit of the defense filed by Newell in the suit, in which he denied having made any contract with Hazlett or employed him to do the work. The case was not concluded, and will be resumed on Monday morning.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of the Citizens Oil Refinery vs. Benny and Dilworth, the jury had not rendered a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

The case of Poste vs. Burns, action in ejectment, is still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

This court failed to get up a case yesterday, and adjourned at an early hour.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. George F. Stickenger, indicted for using beer casks not properly stamped and for removing stamps from casks, was taken up and a sealed verdict rendered.

The case of the United States vs. L. Shields will be taken up this morning.

SOMETHING NEAT.—Young gents' silk hats at E. R. Wilson's, No. 118 Wood street.

CLEAR PLANK—1½ and 2 in., Sup. Lumber Co

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The charming opera, "The Rose of Castile," was performed last evening to a large, fashionable and intelligent audience. The opera was delightfully performed throughout, and Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle and Campbell in the principal roles were enthusiastically applauded for the admirable manner in which they sustained them.

AQUATIC.

The Boat Clubs of the Monongahela—Description of their Boat Houses and List of their Officers—McKiel Offers to Row Coulter, and His Offer to be Accepted.

The following is an account of clubs whose boat houses are lying in the Monongahela river:

THE UNION.

The boat house of the Union Club is lying in the Monongahela, at the foot of Ross street, and is one of the finest in the river. It is the boat which has been used by Hamill in training for his races with Brown and Coulter. The house has a parlor, the floor of which is covered with matting. The walls are ornamented with pictures of various aquatic contests. The club has at present twenty-two members, and owns a scull boat and a fine skiff. They will have their new four-oared paper boat soon.

The officers of the Union at the present are as follows: John Maxwell, Vice President, Henry Rutmeyer; Secretary, Wm. Haley; Treasurer, George Bramley.

THE CHAMBERS.

The Chambers boat house lies at the foot of Ninth street, Birmingham, and is convenient and comfortable. The officers of the club are: President, Henry Best; Vice President, Lincoln Cummings; Secretary, John Dittmore; Assistant Secretary, Henry Swetzer; Treasurer, Solomon Mitchell. There are twenty-four members of this club and it owns two four-oared boats and two single sculls, and are getting another single scull made by Espy, in Birmingham. Their new four-oared boat recently received from New York is a beauty. It is forty-two feet six inches long, and weighs with outriggers, one hundred and twenty-six pounds.

THE BECK.

The officers of this Birmingham Club are: President, Wm. Canfield; Vice President, Chas. Brougman; Secretary, Henry Yost; Treasurer, James Gaines; Captain, ——. Its membership is eighteen, and appears to be in a prosperous condition. The boat house is lying at the foot of Fifteenth street.

THE SHERIDAN.

The boat house of this club is but enterprising club is at the foot of Seventeenth street, Birmingham. It was organized on the 22d of May, 1869, by the election of the following officers: President, Joseph Hoover; Vice President, Alexander Moore; Secretary, Henry Deisenring; Treasurer, Albert Isenal.

There are twenty-five members of this club, and they are at present using a four-oared boat belonging to the Columbia, and a couple of single sculls that are the personal property of members. The boat house, which is valued at upwards of one thousand dollars, has been paid for, and a ball is to be given on the 22d of the present month to raise funds to supply the necessary boating furniture.

This is undoubtedly the best organized club on the Monongahela. It was started in October, 1867, and has been well sustained ever since. It has seventy-four members and the following officers: President, David Carl; Vice President, Benj. Walker; Secretary, John Lang; Treasurer, F. Espy.

The club has five sculls, one six oared and one four oared boat, the latter boat is finished in an elegant manner. It is estimated that the boat-house is worth at least $4,500. The color adopted by this club three years ago, and retained ever since, is blue. In the boat-house, over the door, is the colors that were displayed in the contest with the Clipper and Xanthe Clubs. The members are pledged themselves as willing to have it stated that the colors were still in their boat-house.

THE MAX MOORHEAD.

This club has a boat-house at Soho, near Moorhead's mill, and is well organized and has a fine library for the use of members.

PROSPECT OF A RACE BETWEEN M'KIEL AND COULTER.

By an article in last week's *Clipper* it appears that McKiel has offered to row Brown for the championship, and if his offer is not accepted, as judging from his conduct during a recent effort to make a race he will not be, he offers to row Coulter for the championship. Coulter's friends state that he intends to accept the challenge, and will start in readiness to make a race as soon as the proper time arrives.

"SUPERIOR" BOARDS are guaranteed to be the most uniform and best selected in the city.

ALLEGHENY.

COMMENCED.—The work on the Pitt alley improvements was begun yesterday. The unsightly old frames in the northeast corner of the Diamond have already disappeared, and the new block gains greatly by their removal. Their dilapidated condition was scarcely the best edging with which to ornament the new and handsome fronts.

RUN OVER.—Andrew Schmidt, a son of Geo. Schmidt, aged nine years, was run over by a butcher's wagon yesterday morning about ten o'clock, receiving severe injuries. The accident occurred immediately opposite Master's feed store, between West and Middle streets, on Ohio. Mr. McMaster ran out and picked up the injured boy; the occupants of the wagon, two men, drove on without slackening the pace, and a proceeding like leave time to severe comments from those who witnessed the occurrence. The rear wheel of the wagon passed over the boy's ankle in such a manner as to warrant the belief that he will be lame for life.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning Mr. James Carlin, who resided with his son-in-law, Mr. McClosky, proprietor of the Sandusky Street House, 84 Sandusky street, was found in a dying condition in his room by one of his grandchildren, who was sent by her mother to summon her grandfather to his breakfast. It appears that Mr. Carlin arose, dressed himself, and had taken up his cane for the purpose of descending the stairs, when he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. Dr. Haslett was hastily summoned, but Mr. Carlin died almost immediately. He was upwards of eighty years of age.

THE PARK FOUNTAINS.

The Work Completed—Testing the Fountains—What the Eastern Workmen Say of Them.

The work of fitting up the West Park fountains was completed yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon the Park Commissioners, accompanied by the greater portion of the city officials, and a large number of citizens, repaired to the West Park for the purpose of witnessing the operations of the fountain, which gave the liveliest satisfaction to those present. The general opinion expressed was, to-wit: that in the opinion of strangers, citizens and the workmen sent on from Philadelphia to fit up the iron center-pieces, the fountain in West Park is the finest in the country. The west Park fountain differs in many respects from all other fountains in the United States. The architectural features of the entire terminal jet and the form of the great or ground basin, instead of adopting the circular basin, Engineer Davis conceived the idea of adapting the outline of the basin to that of the foundation of the center piece, which is in the form of a cross. He therefore gave the basin a corresponding shape, with four semicircularly opposite the cross points of the foundation. Doing this two objects were attained. Ample and appropriate space was created for the umbrella jets, and the additional lines embraced in the outline of the deep curb, as well as in the curb mould, which is also deep, produce the effect of shadows which contribute very much to the general effect. The jets are so high that they will not agree with us that the cruciform basin greatly heightens the effect produced by the central jets. The lower basin is thirty-five feet in diameter, with a heavily molded curb piece is of suff feet in height. The iron dolphins horses wh, elegant and imposing. Four base and serpents, with huge fish in the mouths, support the second iron basin. The terminal is one of the finest designs that could be conceived, a gigantic callow lily, with its graceful leaves forming a spray like appearance, which must be seen to be appreciated. Pressure may be given to the umbrella jets in the bays, and to the terminal jet separately. The workmen employed by Messrs. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, aver that the improvement wrought in the terminal jet, at the suggestion of Mr. Davis, will be adopted in the East. The height of the centre piece, we should add, is twenty-three feet. It is the first fountain of the kind ordered in the United States.

The Commissioners also visited the fountain at the northeast end of North Park. The test was pronounced satisfactory. The centre column jet, rises to a height of sixty-five feet, breaking over itself in the form of a smooth waterfall. Eight jets playing into the marble center basin opposite each other at an angle which gives the lower part of the fountain a cone like appearance. It is expected that both fountains will be in operation to-morrow.

SOUTH SIDE.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A regular monthly meeting of this body will be held on Tuesday evening next.

AN OMISSION.—In our report of the Birmingham Council meeting on Thursday evening this omission occurred: Upon the motion of Mr. Atterbury, the COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch*, *Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle* and *South Side Ledger* were elected official printers.

MT. WASHINGTON BOROUGH.

Meeting of the Town Council—Election of Treasurer—Tax on Dogs—Various Other Important Matters.

A regular meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Mt. Washington was held at the office of Burgess Bratt, on Thursday evening, April 7th.

Members present—Messrs. Wm. Engle, J. S. McMillan, John Wilbert, John Burford, and Burgess Bratt, presiding president. Mr. W. Douglass was absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Street Commissioner was read, accepted, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Wilbert moved that the Street Commissioner receive the sum of $2 00 per day for every day he is employed at work in the borough. Carried.

Mr. McMillan offered a resolution authorizing the passage of an ordinance requiring the Street Commissioner to swear to his account which on motion of Mr. Wilbert was laid over until next meeting.

The same gentleman moved that the assessors be authorized to levy a tax of one dollar on all dogs and a tax of two dollars on all sire in the borough. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Burford, it was resolved that the borough tax of one per cent, and the special tax of one per cent, be levied the same as last year. Upon motion of the same member, the auditors were requested to have the Borough books and accounts ready by the next meeting of the Council.

The resignation of Burgess Bratt was here read and accepted, and on motion it was resolved to go into an election for a Burgess.

Mr. McMillan nominated Wm. Halpin, and he receiving the highest number of votes was declared elected. He was immediately sworn in and took the chair.

The election of borough Treasurer was next declared in order, and Mr. Bratt was nominated and unanimously chosen to fill that office.

Mr. Burford moved that the bond of the Treasurer be fixed at $5,000 with two good and sufficient securities. Carried.

Mr. Harper, Borough Solicitor, presented the suggested plan of the grades of the streets of the borough, which, on motion of Mr. McMillan, was accepted, and the Solicitor authorized to prepare an ordinance for the same.

On motion of Mr. McMillan the borough Solicitor was instructed to draw up an ordinance to establish weigh scales in the borough.

On motion of the same gentleman the Solicitor was instructed to draw up an ordinance granting a license to places of amusement, and present it to next meeting.

Council now adjourned until Thursday, April 21, 1870.

To the Ruptured—Why People Submit to Trusses.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and ill adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of diseases. Much injury is done to persons by ill fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by an application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so many persons suffer in this way, and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measureably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weakness and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects, as well as the treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

No 317 Penn Street.

For sale elegant residence with all modern improvements such as hot and cold water all through the house, bath rooms and water closets on each floor; the whole house is heated with patent furnace. The improvements on the house contains some thirteen rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, &c. The house is in splendid repair throughout, the lot is 30 by 160 frontings on Penn street, and running through to Fayette street, having good fronts. There is also a good stable and carriage house on Fayette street part of the lot. Inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue.

Interesting Letter from Nashville.

Prof. J. C. Smith, Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: Although it is now about ten years since I was a student at the Iron City College, I still have a fond rem